## Business Motices.

"NIGGER IN THE FENCE!"-If you wish to "NIGGER IN THE FENCE!"—If you wish to know the meaning of this "dodge," my dear inquisitive resider, just make an invention. The invention, mind we, must be good for something; that is to say, it must be good opposed to make money out of. (The "niggers in the fence" do n't ever for snything else.) Use up the best years of your life; all your money, credit and fel-ndes fight your Invention brough all officially not public to appreciate it and get it, just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it, just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it, just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it, just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it, just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it. Just where it begins to pay the public to appreciate it and get it. Just we focuse of Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New York.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.

A SUPERE NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.

At length, ster more approved Granks has succeeded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the Fall and Winter sof: Hat than has ever heretofore been produced either in Frence or America. He lovites expecial attention to his "Excelsion."—for by that term he has designated this new style,—issued for the first time To Day. The shape and the peculiar set of the brim import an air of elegance to the "Excelsion which would alone render is popular; but the colors, a rich, dark CLARET BROWN, is his special attraction. In bringing out this chef d'sawe the middle has been covaried as to suit passons of all ages. To young men the low cover has been adapted, and this chef d'envere the midel has been eo varied as it out pissons of all ages. To young men the low cor on he been adapted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of maturer years. There can be little doubt that the "Freelson" when seen, will be pronounced the most elegant undress Ha: as yet introduced in Genis, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION .- The subscribthe present Antonin, as in lightness, elegance and durability has never been surpassed. N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-

LEARY & Co., Aster House, Broadway. MIKE WALSH, writing from Liverpool, thus

speaks of English Hats: 'The shape, weight and texture of the has were obscintely hardfully to a person whose taste but not become depraced by long familiarity with the seeing and handling of them.' Think of this, and then visit Knox's establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Faltonest, or at 533 Broadway. The elegance, lightness, beauty and durability of his Havs cannot fall to command your admiration as it has that of the famous philosopher, Mike Walsh.

FALL STYLE OF HATS .- Gentlemen are requested to examine LEASE's F4: HATS, which cannot be excelled for taste and durability, and which are sold at the usual low price of \$3. Lease, (in a Rafferty & Lease,) corner of Con-tage and Pearl-sts.

ESPENSCHEID, the popular HATTER, has made a decided hit with he Fall style for 1855. In beauty and brilliancy nothing excels this superb fabric. It is superiarity folly to pay \$4 for a HAT in Broadway, when a better and fer one can be had at No. 118 Nassan st., near Beakman, for \$3.50.

FALL FASHIONS.—The proprietor of the West Fod I mporlam, No. 122 Canal-st, cause attention to his beauti-ful Fail Fashion for HAYS; and although not claiming to surpass all others, warrants tuen to be light, elegant, durable, and was is equally essential economical.

J. W. Kellogo. TO COUNTRY DEALERS IN CLOTHING .- Country

Clothing Berchants will find it to their advantage to examine the exceptive stock of P. L. Rogers & Co., corner of Futon and Nassard-ts, before concluding their pu chases for the Futon and Wintertrade. The firm invite a comparison between their prices and those of other houses in the trade. Call, examine the stock, and then lings.

P. L. Rogers & Co. SHAWLS, CLOAKS and TALMAS, at COLUMBIAN

HALL. Stella and Cashmere Shawls from Auction. Gre-bergains, CLOAKS and TALMAS.—S. & M. Towle & Co. will ope to-day 560 tich Satm Moire Antique and Valvet Cloaks, a lower prices then any other house in the city. 800 Cloth Talms and Cloaks from \$3 to \$5.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAM-SKS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—KELTY & FERCUSON, No. 201 Broadway, have just received per steamer a spiendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window Shades and other Window Ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Fine fashionship Dre s and Frock Coars, \$8; ribbed Beaver Overgoars, \$8; fancy Cassimere FANTS, of upward of 100 different patterns, \$2 50; rich Sik Vests, \$2. Evans's Clothing Warebouse, No. 56 and 68 Fulton st.

NEW-YORK OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fultonc.—We have now ready for our city trade Fall Business Coats 4t 0 \$10; fine Cassiners Pants, \$2.50 to \$8; Vervet Veats, \$3.51 to \$10.5 fine Dress, Frock and Overcosts, \$5 to \$25; Coths, leastmeres, and Vestings, the attest styles, to make its order. De GROUT & SOSS, Merchant Tallors.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .-- Moire

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR .- Unquestionably the TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—Unquestionably the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the Bowery Tea Warrhouse. No. 113 Bowery, or at the Cherker Tea Warrhouse. No. 113 Bowery, or at the Cherker Tea Warrhouse. No. 115 Bowery, or at the Cherker Tea Warrhouse. No. 115 Bowers are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but those stitles, possess advantages ever storee retailing a variety foo well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery, Tea Warehome is lected below Grandest. No. 113, east-side, and may be distinguished by the "Little (Tent" in the wholew, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industy in supplying too numerous parous of this retainment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantifies to suit and in quality to please.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store, a large an epiendia tot of Ricu Baussels Carpers, at 8, per yard. Othe Carpers equally low. Peterson & Humphery, No. 378 Broadway.

FALL OF SEVASTOPOL!!! Is nearly as much talked of and caus a lim at as much excite ment as do the magnificent Roya. Volvet, Medallion and Ta posity Carperts, seiling at unprecedented low prices at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 29 BOWSTY.

CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS. - A complet stock of Veivet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, and Floor Off-Cloths. For sale low for casit. Bally & Bres., No. 451 Pearl-st.

GIPTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Labias' Savi-cuaes, Necklaces, Tellet Casse, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Sa-stes, Fans, Perfumery and Scaps; and overy variety of Toys, Dolls and Games, at Rogens's Fancy Banar, 449 Breadway

JET GOODS-JET and GOLD JEWELRY, in great variety. Also, Parssols, Combs. Fans, Brushes, Bags, Parsos, ac., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store of Osborns, Board-mania Townsead, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have the SINGER'S EWING MACHINES.—We have the bleasure of a nouncing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our measuranceuring department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved Machines, rausing attacked peed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German and American
FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S celebrated BELLS of all descriptions, on band and for sale by Hitchcock & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT

Window Shades at great bargains; Lace and Musin Curtains from auditor; Brocatel es, Saita De Laines, Cornices, Banda, Pins, Brasses, Buff and White Licens, Shade Trimmings, Up-belatery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are invited to call and examine bef. re pur hasing.

W. O. Jenks, Nos. 436 and 458 Pearl-st. AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets,

Dining Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Blue Canton China Giasaware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 47 Broadway, near Grandes. PIANOS.-Horace Waters's PIANOS, having in Planos,—Horace Waters's Planos, having in their improvement of action and over strings slength of scale and power of ione jequal to the Grand Pianos; T. Gilbert & Co.'s Flanos with or without the Solian; Hallett & Cum-coo's Planos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickering's Planos, and those of five of the best New-York makes; new of octave Planos for \$100. Second-hand Planos of all varieties at great bargsins—prices from \$50 to \$140. Planos to rent and rent slowed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Michorous, (tuned to the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

HORACE WAYERS, No. 333 Broadway,

Churches, manufactories and families requiring

steady, powerful and smokeless light.

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
et one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are
invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND POUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and semistress should have one.

MATTHEW VASDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

Dr. S. S. Frren, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday accompted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Maintain Personnel Consultation free.

All who use the BITTERS are satisfied with

them. Channey Fowler said: "TUSKEGAA, Ala., Jan. 1 1851. The SITTERS are selling well, and I think they will con-tinue to, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used these to, as they give good same.
them."
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE-DESHLER'S PILLS, \$1: FOR FEVER AND AUGE—DESKILER STREET, INDIA CHOLAGOGU, \$1 50; WASHINGTON ELIXIB, 75c. For Dropsy, Gravel, &c.—Wolfe's Schiedan Schapps, \$1. For Rheuma'ism.—Fvaty's Live Balsam, 75c., and Myrrs's Extraor Rock Rose, \$1. For Sappression, Obstruction, &c.—Van Hambert's Female Monthly Pills, \$1. For Diarrhes, Cholors Morbus, &c., Mrs. Have's Stury, 50c., and Sun Mirture, 125 and 25c. each. At Guion's, No. 127 Bowery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of ter-

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wigs AND TOUPERS, be best in the world, the admiration of connoissenrs, the p of imiliators. Sold and applied at No. 23 Breadways a private rooms). The learnet stock of Wigs and Toupers mortes. Also, BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, for pre-

THE HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, USES AND RESULTS OF " MEDICATED INHALATION " IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG DISEASES.

LETTER No. IL. BY DR. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The History Continued. INHALATION EMPLOYED IN OTHER DISEASES-ISHALATI GERMANY AND PRANCE-AN IMPORTATION FOR AMERICAN USE-A GIGANTIC SWINDLE-M DICINES NAMED-PESTI-MONY OF EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: In a former letter I gave an account of the practice of

"Medicated Inhalation" for lung disease by English Physicians.

For the purpose in hand viz: that of aboveing this method to be
no novelty, I have already stated facts sufficient. But, as I prom

For the purpose in hand viz: that of showing this method to be no noselty. I have already setted facts sofficient. But, as I promised, I will glance at this treatment in Germany and France.

Before doing so, however, I will notice one other English experimenter and writer. Dr. J. Evans Riadore, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He was engaged in the pratice of Inhalation a number of years and in 1815 published a book "upon the Remedial Influence of the Inhalations of ravious Factitious Airs, in resorting the healthy functions of the Principal Organs of the Book," The reaser of this book will find that Risdore made complete trial of this method for a great variety of discusses, inclusing with those of the Lung, itumors, Ulcars, the various Skin Diseases, Nervons Disorders, Pars yeis, Gout, Scrofula, Dropey, Disorders of the Generative Organs, Heart-Disease Rheumatism, Drypepsia, The Doloreux, Billions Disorders, Disease Rheumatism, Drypepsia, The Doloreux, Sillions Disorders, Disease Rheumatism, Drypepsia, The Doloreux, Sillions Disorders, Disease of the Eye Dealmes, &c. &c. In some cases he employed elec ricity with inhalations. This book is interesting, not because it presents evidence of the efficiency of this short of "inhalation" has been explored, and how buseless is the pretense, by whemsoever advanced, that there is, at this day, either any novelty in he treatment, or that any new light is being shed upon it by recent investigation or experiment.

It is proper also to somelion here that Dr. J. Forch, hereofore referred to, instituted, previoes to he year 1822, a series of experiments with "inhalation" has been explored, and how buseless is the pretense with "inhalation" in one of the marine hapitals of England. He submitted nineteen of his consumptive patients to the treatment. In The Medical and Phys Journal, of October, 1822, he gives an account of the practice, and staces the results, which was undexensible funds and market, will be found full accounts of their experiments and practic

tions upon the subject from other physicians who had make experiments also appeared from time to time in this journal, in another conducted by Hencke, and in Jahn's Journal of Discoveries and Inventions.

About this time Drs. Hufeland and Neumann introduced the inhaling treatment into the Hospital of La Chartice. In Berlin. Hufeland was one of the greatest physicians of whom Gormany has to boast. He was for a long time conductor of the Medical Journal soave mentioned (which was of great authority); he was physician to the King of Prassa and the author of numerous medical works of the highest reputation. The method of inhalation was fully tried for imag diseases, in the Berlin Journal sold works of the highest reputation. The method of inhalation was fully tried for imag diseases, in the Berlin Josephal, by this calebrated man upon 5t cases. The treatment and its results are given in his Journal. His statement shows the trial to have been mest thoroughly made, and the whole resources of the practice employed. The effects a c fully detailed in his Journal, which were so unfavorable upon these 4 patients that it was not thought advisable to continue the treatment.

Dr. Tott, above sentioned, was selected to write the article upon "Madicated Inhalation" in the great German Encyclope of Medical Science, published by the Proissors of the University of Berlin. It is a work comprising 36 octave v.lumesembracing every depairment of medical knowledge, and was contributed to by nearly all the best physicians in Germany. In 1Dr. Tott has given a very cear and fine account of his own experiments, and those of other physicians of the different searchesic employed, and the methods of administrating them. The conclusion to which German experience with Inhalation had led him, he very plantly states. I will give it elsawhere.

"I halanion" seems to be as familiar to F. ench as to German and English Physicians. It will be seen to be so by turning to the works of Delpit, Ruller, Cottereau, Listrace, Louis, Hayle, Dupnytm, Desault,

the disease and the condition of his con sumptive patients. He accurately defines the benefits of this treatment, and points out its objections and dangers.

I could ensait fill volumes with further historical references on the subject. But the foregoing are all-sufficient for my parapose. If any historical fact is capable of demonstration, I have demonstrated that the treatment of Consumption by "Medicated Inhelation" is an "old, familiar, long-vired and thoroughly-tested practice." We have seen that in the leading hospitals of England, Germany and France, and in long years of private practice, by men standing at the very head of their profession in their respective countries, this treatment has been tried, and that the trial has been full, compatine, axhaurive, is attested by the ample records in books, journals, and encyclopedies aboutings in our libraties. Net after all we are modestly asked to believe that the light of this treatment—this great medical midigatum—has just desired upon our benighted world! Can assurance well go further?

No New Medicanes are Being Used.

pedias abounding in our Norscies. Yet after all we are modestly asked to believe that the light of this treatment—this great medical millionium—has just do sweed upon our benighted world! Can assurance well go further?

No New Meddicines are Being Used.

If any should imagine that although this treatment has been thus fully tried, our modern "Inhaing Doctors" are nevertheless using some new medicines, or new combinations of medicines, they are mistaken. To make this apparent I will as memo of the principal remedies employed by the physicians above referred to. I quote from their books the following: Simple vapor of water, but or waim; Ozygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Nitrous Gas, Suphuric Ether, a great variety of Gums and Salasmic Resins, Vapor of boiling, Tar, Creosyte, Salasmi Copuba, Hydrocynic Acid Camphor, Ammonia, Baisam Tou, Naptha, Chlorine, Conium, Hyoseyamus, Tapava, Acetae of Morphine, I actues, nellodera, Digitalis, Calcheum, Opium, a great variety of Belsamic Herbs, Galbanum, Vapor of Vinegas, Niter, Strammonium, Lore is Inflats, Ipencuanha, Alcohof, Hydriodate of Potassa, Turpentine, Storax, Hemlock, Marshanilows, Rose Water, a great variety of Emollient and Narcotic Herbs, &c. I name them here without order or arrangement. In the books above named the formulas for their preparation and administration are given. It should be added thit by all who have tried Inhainton, Iodine and Chlorine have been the principal remedies employed now by the "Specialists" in the course of the various experiments of the European physician. They suged through the whole field of remedies, and it is a gross deception to pre-end at this time that any one in this city or elsewhere has discovered or is using any new remedy or any new combinations of medicines.

So, too, there is nothing new being done in the mode or skill-fainess of using these medicines. I was a go patients were put into tight rooms, as they are now, and mind to breaches an artificial atmosphere; and years ago neaty and conveniently constructed that ruments f

THE TESTIMONY OF EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS AS TO THE RESULTS OF INHALATION.

We have sean that there is nothing new in any part of the treatment by Inhainition as practiced by "Specialists" in this city—that it is alrogether a foreign importation cost off and abandoned in Europe, revamped and embellished by baseloss pretensions to nowary, for a medical speculation here. If we are sufficiently dissentanted from the seduction with which this supposed novelty has invested it, we are now propared to listen to what highwinded honest European Physicians, who are superior to the dirty tricks of quasarry and medical speculation, say of its effects in Consumption. The testimony which I adduce below fully easibilities.

I. That the inhaling of medicated vapor or air cannot be relied upon alone in the treatment of Consumption is any of its forms.

II. That it is only in catarrhal affections of the Throat and Lungs, where there is extensive influence information or irritation of the mucus surfaces, that the treatment by Inhalation is of any resi value; and that in three cases only very mild, paillative medicines can be employed with advantage; and in such cases general remedies should also be need.

IF. That medicines of sufficient potency to produce any decided effect upon the system, either peaceral or local, cannot be put into the hungs without singuing them; and that as we cannot seem the bealthy portions of the hungs are inflamed and injured by any medicines which can produce an alterative or curative effect upon the diseased parts.

Say Sir Charles SCUDAMORE, who, the reader will recol-THE TESTIMONY OF EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS AS TO THE

inse the section of the medicine to the discussed surfaces of noises, the bealthy portions of the lungs are infilanced and injured by any medicines which can produce an alterative or curative effect upon the discussed parts.

Says Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, who, the reader will recollect, devoted himself to this practice for a great number of years: "I should consider it a waste of argument to advonue the propriety of treating pithisis pulmonalis in all its stages by a general method in commanation with local remadites by Inhabition, such method comprehending the employment of suitable internal medicines" (Sendamore on Inhabition and Consumption, p. 78]. Again: "Discuss of the lungs is, for the most part, more of ease complicated with some error of other organis and it would be contrary to good sense to pursue an exclusively itself the superior of the strain of this resumming up of his experience, concluding thus: "Let it not be imagined that I claim for it (Inhabation alone) beautifully the process of carring inherental resumed and the after twenty years' train of this sense;" and this after twenty years' train of this boasted method! Again, in 1812, he says: "I never in important cases confine myself to the set of Inhabation, and the after twenty years' train of this boasted method! Again, in 1812, he says: "I never in important cases confine myself to the use of Inhabation, but have recourse to all other things to which my independ directs me."

Says JOHE HARTHESA, M. D., sained physician to the Blocheim-ste, Dispensery, London, in his work or Pulmonary Consumption, p. 191; "A variety of valuatile matters have been inhabated from time to time in fathists, but their effect in check-

balatice before him, and the was no conclusive, a per ecty
correction.

Dr. ELIOTSON, a leading English physician and writer, add in
1844 with a tail acquain ance with all that and been duce by Inhearton, and after may no thorough trial himself: "We sometimes been the irritation by making the patent inhals rustable to a fine dung." The agence which have heen
the first a minute quantity of indice mixed with
hydrindate of persons; and secondly, obligine. I have seen mixed
seen a care case of the base of the base person of the seen as a case of Phibis's cored by these means, and
don't be investigated of persons and set of the seen of the seen and
several other substances, and adds: "They constitue case
great irritation and a me times give temporary relief, but never
cur." (Exotson's Practice of Medicine, American Etition,
page 84.)

great irritation and a me times give temporary relied, but never curr." [Editosos's Practice of Medicine, American E ilian, 1982 in 1983 Forars, before mentioned, a distinguished Engish physician, in his transfection of the great was a Lesoucce page 53, ays: "In our present improved move ege respecting the pathology of Phithisis Polimonais, it is hard y necessary to say that the proposal to cure this disease by such means Imbouring alone, I would now appear tide. "A averced again faction of all the trials made with this agency leads to the soon dust in that it is in Chronic Catarrh only that the pactice has been at all but effects. Its indiscriminant employment has been been significant in the result of Fadisis; while its limited use has been beneficial in many cases of chronic stuces Getaurch."

Sir James Chara—I will close the test imony in relation to the result of Fagish experience with lines ation, with this distinguisted man. No more impartial, intelligent and computent witness could be brought to he stand. The whole practice of all Europe with this mode of treatment had passed before him and recomprehensively presents it must. When more relianal and just views of the pathology of Fa hiss are generally entertained by the profession, we shall coase to hear it asserted that it to be cared by a cal applications, (by Jahelation.) We do not, however, condemn such measures as useless; on the contrary, we consider them valuable as politiatives, and of great service as adjuncts to those remedies which are directed to a mend the greens lie will be a fast of curring a disease which depends upon a morbio state of the constitution. Such an error is familed on imperfect views of the real nature of fusionals publishs; is produce ive of much mischief in practice, and cannot be too strongly reprotated."

Cormany.—Dr. Tour—The experience in Germany with Inbartery and on the recovery and the result of the words of Dr. Tour—The words of Dr. Tour when works.

reproteted."

Germany — Dr. Tott—The experience in Germany with Inhalation may be summed up in the words of Dr. Tott, who wrote as I have stated, the article on Inhalation in that great work, the German Encyclopedia of Massical Science. He says: 'The operation of medicine through the lungs cannot be depended upon as certainly nor in so great and definite a degree as through the womach."

operation of medicine through the longs cannot be depended upon as certainly nor in so great and definite a degree as through in semach."

France.—Laware.—After making full trial of Inhelation in the leading French Hospitals, this great man says, referring to the nes centry of using general semesters. To attack the discase in a direct manner it would probably be measured to the able to correct some unknown alteration in the function of assimilation or of nutrition—that is to say, an alteration of the finites [Laceance on association and Discases of the Cheef, p. 343]. Again, pp. 38 and 341: "The same result bealty alcerted lungs) had been sought by blending different gases or vapors with the air the patient breather. Much praise has been bestowed by turns on the vapor from the decoctions of plants, of believes and resins, of mynh, benzolac, pre-olium, tar, rosin, ac, and of three which result from the sublimation of some of the metals; also the institation of the different gases by the sid of a suitable apparatus. "The little confidence these means have appeared efficacious ware simple three which there is a little substance of the result of friench experience with labalation time:

"Ent the stations, of whatever sort they may be, have the real to mouve in contact with the health purmonary muchous membrane, which they very strongly irritate. It is byposible to confine their action to the diseased organ and this is the reason why we have renounced them; and a present we so ally employ any vapors except encellent aromatic belazaric and southly ones, and such as do not exercise any injurious induced upon the lurgs."

cenes, and such as do not exercise any injurious influence upon the lungs."

Here I close this branch of the subject. If the reader, after the light here thrown upon Inhalation, close his eyes and willigily surrender himselt to be fleeced of his money, defrauded of his lies, he will not do it unwarned. In my next I will strip "Medicated the lastion" of the fascination with which a pisusible and cp live ing idea invests it, by making it plain that taking medicious into the image is, from the rature of the case, an exceedingly dangerous practice, positively injurious in many instances, useless in still more, and beneficial in very few.

Those who have been injured by this treatment—and their name is legion—it will give me pleasure to hele. If not convenient to call, write. Others are invited to do the savae.

Respectfully yours. S. S. Fircu, A. M., M. D.,
Author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," and Physicium for Diverses of the Chest, and all Chente Complaints of Males or Females, No. 714 Broadway, N. Y.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFE, RICH & CO. S.

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particle holding an asigned right to use in
THE WILDER PATENT,
which, with
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and our LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,

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In the World.

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Solo Manufacturers for tairleon years,
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A CARD.—The subscriber, formerly with Alfred, Edwards & Co., and the past year with Steams & Marvin, manfacturers of Salamarder Safes, desires to inform the friends that he has made business arrangements with Mesers B. G. Willder's world-renowned First-Pagor Safes, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them at No. 122 Water-st.

Stephen H. Pierson.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—Winter J. A. FOWLER Principals, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, & greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purch-sing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & Co.,

Manufactory, No. :10 Chambers-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DYR, the greatest atendard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wios and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE Adapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

Advertisements for Twe TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evering

The California steamers pow due had not been heard of when we went to press this morning.

See telegraphic head for some important news from Mexico, including the abdication of the Provisional President.

The America's mails will be due here this afternoon at about 5 o'clock.

A suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court for Col. John H. Wheeler, against Passmore Williamson, to recover the value of Jane Johnson, Dan and Isaiab, and damages for personal injuries.

PROHIBITION AT SYRACUSE. A very earnest and strenuous, but we think un wise effort was made to procure the indorsement of Liquor Prohibition in the Republican Platform at Syracuse. It was resisted by many zealous Prohibitionists on these grounds:

I. It is not true that the Republican party is united in affirming the principle of Prohibition. A very large majority of its members are Prohibition. ists, but on grounds wholly apart from their connection with this party, while a very able and respectable minority are opposed to Prohibition. Fifty resolves carried over their heads would not have changed the convictions of this minority, nor materially modified their position. They were and are Republicans; they are not and would not be Pro hibitionists. Had we, then, inserted a Prohibition plank in the Republican platform, our adversaries would have truly said, "You pretend to be what you are not. You say you are united in affirming the principle of Prohibition, when in fact several of your prominent leaders -- say John A. King, Philip Dorsheimer, Moses H. Grinnell, Parke Godwin-are notoriously adverse to that principle. Your platform, therefore, is a fraud-s

II. The attempt to coerce the minority into the affirmance of Probibition seemed to us not in accordance with the dictates of good faith. We had invited to that Convention all who were disposed to unite in resisting the aggressions and the diffusion of Slavery. That invitation had been accepted as well by opponents as by advocates of Prohibition. The former were an undoubted minority in the Convention as in the party-were heartily with the majority in resistance to Slavery and openly against them on

the question of Prohibition. It seemed to as at unjust as well as ungenerous use of power, seeing they had come on our invitation to act with us on a patter in regard to which we were agreed, to force them into a virtual reguliation of their convictions on the point as to which we were at variance.

III. Lappeared to us a course equally inconsistent with fidelity to our common cause. There are ters of thousands of anti-Prohibitionists in our State who are ready and asxious to unite with' us in saying emphatically to the Slave Power, "Thus for and no farther," if we will only pern it them to say what they feel in such manner as does not compel them to seem to say what they disbelieve. Otsego, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Queens, while they number thousands of zealous Prohibitionists, number thousands more of earnest Republicans. To require tuess latter to pass under the yoke would not bring one to the standard of Prohibition, while it would rerel many from that of anti-Extension. There would have been no more Prohibitionists if Prohibition had been made a canon of the Republican faith while there would have been fewer Republicans by thousands.

IV. The action so warmly pressed would have proved inefficacious. The avowed object was the rallying of all the Prohibitionists to the Republican standard. But Mr. Delavan and those for whom he thinks have resolved that our candidates shall not be endorsed at the Utica Convention next week unless they are pledged Teetotalers, and it is perfectly notorious that some of the candidates on the Republican State Ticket are not. The Prohibitory plank, then, while repelling many good Repubicans, would not have gained us the support of those whose sole idea is Prohibition.

V. "But," urged Mr. Stebbins, "you pass reselves as to Canal Enlargement and other inci. dents of State Administration; then why not as to Prohibition, the most important and engross. ing of State questions?" The answer is direct and simple: Because we are agreed on those questions and not on this. Need a word be added?

VI. It will be remembered that the Republicans of Massachusetts, (nearly all Prohibitionists,) at their late State Convention, in laying down their Platform on the subject of Slavery, expressly

Resolved, That we require no conformity of opinion on other subjects of National or State policy; no man surrendering or qualifying his opinio as on those sub-jects. We all recognize the duty of making the ques-tion of Freedom paramount. To secure unity of ac-tion here, we attempt no unity of action elsewhere.

-We believe that a large majority of our People are with the Republicans on the question of Slavery in the Territories, and with the Prohibitionists on the Liquor question; but the two majorities are not entire y composed of the same persons Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and each majority will vindicate itself in the result; but tie the two questions inflexibly together, so as to repel nearly all who are not at the same time Anti-Slavery and Anti-Rum, and we shall be liable to defeat on both issues. We mean to elect the Republican State Ticket, with a Legislature which will take good care of the Prohibitory Law. Unless measures are adopted at Utica tending to divide and destroy us-nay, unless the people at home shall sanction such measures-all will be well.

OUR CANAL POLICY.

The People of our State have ratified the policy of Canal Enlargement, and the lettings of contracts now in progress prove that the Nine Millions authorized to be borrowed for that purpose will substantially effect it if it be expended with rigid economy and unsleeping vigilance. Unless the contract-jobbers should get another pull at the State Treasury under the guise of damages for stoppage, the Enlargement will bave been completed within two or three years further, more than doubling the capacity of our Grand Canal, reducing correspondingly the cost of transportation, increasing the value to the farmer of every bushel of grain grown in the Free West, while diminishing somewhat the cost of food to our manufacturing and commercial population on the seaboard, and drawing hitherward the Produce and Trad of a vast inland region which would otherwise seek the Atlantic by less advantageous channels. It is considerably within the truth to say that the completion of our Enlarged Canal will bring all parts of the Free West one State nearer the seaboard than they now are.

In view of these facts, we rejoice that PRES-TON KING and ABIJAH MANN, Jr., are to be members of the Canal Board from the 1st of January next until the Enlargement is completed. They were leaders of the Radical Democracy in its resistance to the More Speedy Enlargement policy; they now say " That policy is a fixed fact; we acquiesce in it, and only ask that it be honestly and economically executed.' We, as original and unswerving friends of the policy, say: "Very well, gentlemen; on that peint we are heartily with you; now go into the Canal Board and look to it that not one dollar of it shall be disbursed for which the State does not receive a full dollar's worth." The original adversaries of the Enlargement policy cannot be more anxious than we are that it shall be fragally prosecuted to a speedy completion; and we are glat the Canal Board is to be so constituted as to preclude not merely the chance of prodigality but even the suspicion of it. This will reconcile many who have hitherto demurred, and render the popularity of the Enlargement all but universal. Nothing could be more fortunate nor timely than the presentment by the Republican Convention of three Radical Democrats for Members of the Canal Board.

HUNTING IN COUPLES.

Very apropos to the formation of the Republican party in the State of New York, (notwithstanding the advice of Mr. Washington Hunt to the contrary, which does not seem to have had much effect,) comes a speech recently delivered by the Hon. T. G Hunt of Louisiana, or as he appears to be called at home, Colonel Hunt, one of the very few Southern members of Congress and honorable men who voted against the Karsas-Nebraska bill. It is the object of Col. Hunt's speech to justify that vote of his; but if it had been his sole object not only to justify but to show the absolute necessity of the Republican movement now going on at the North, he could not have spoken more to the In some points of view, there is a remarkable

coincidence between the sentiments and feelings of the two Hunts-him of Louisians and him of New-York. The Louisiana Hunt agrees with ours of New-York as to the binding force of the Missouri Compromise and the sacred obligation to observe it. The coincidence of

fect. Both the feelings and the understanding of the Louisiana Hunt " revolted," so he tells us, at the proposal to overshrow and repeal that sacred compact. That compact had been, as he describes it, eminently a Southern measure, supported and derried by a majority of Southern members of Congress in both Houses; be might bave said, by all the Southern Senators and by all the Southern Representatives, with only five ors x exceptions It had settled by its passage a most exciting and dangerous sgitation; and, down to the time of the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it had been obser-ed for more than thirty years with the most scrupulous good faith on both sides. Questions, says Mr. Louisians Hunt, had arisen subsequently as to Slave y in Oregon, Slavery in Texas, and Slavery in the other acquisitions from Mexico; but no man, in the discussion of those questions, ever dresmed of interfering with the time-honored and well-settled Missouri C mpromise. Even Senstor Douglas himself, in a report upon the organization of this very Kansas Territory, had recommended that there should be no departure, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri Act, from the course pursued in 1850. In the messures of 1850-so favorable to the Soutathe country had acquiesced to a most remarkable extent, and President Pierce had given solemn assurances that this repose was to suffer no shock during his official term, if he had power to prevent it. "Under these circum-'stances," as Mr. Hunt tells us in his speech, when the country was enjoying an uninter-"rupted career of prosperity, happy, united and harmonious, the Nebraska bilt was ushered into Congress, under the auspices of Senster Douglas, with the countenance and approval of President Pierce, proposing a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was uncalled fer, neither having been recommended 'nor suggested by any movement of the people; it was simply an act of calculating, shameless personal aggrandizement, reckless of the peace and honor of the country, and endangering the existence of the Union itself. "While the people of the South were passive and upmoved pending the passage of the bill, the whole North was aroused in violent opposition, and the tables of Congress grouned under the weight of the petitions, protests and remonstrances of the conservative men of the North. For himself, after due reflection, uninfluenced by any sectional feeling, and with a determination to do his whole duty as a National Representative, he gave his "voice and vote against a bill which he regard-"ed as a violation of good faith, and as endangering the Union of these States." Such is the view which Mr. Hunt of Louis-

ana takes of the character and history of the Kansas-Nebraska biil-as to which points it will be seen that he coincides exactly with Mr. Hunt of New-York. But such being the character of that act, the question next arises, what is to be done about it? Is the North to sit quietly down under this gross and outrageous breach of faith? or if not, when, where, and how are remedy and redress to be sought and obtained?

Mr. Hunt of New-York, it will be remembered, in his attempt-luckily a very vain oneto forestall Fusion here in New-York and the formation of a Republican party, insisted that before thus taking the matter in band we ought to await the action of the good and true menthe honorable men-the patriotic Wnigs of the South. But surely for these good and true men, for these honorable men, these patriotic Wnigs, friends of the Missouri Compromise, advocates of peace, union and good-fellowship, and stern rebukers of breaches of faith, no one has a better right to speak than the Hon. T. G. Hunt of Louisiana. He was one of the very few Southern members of Congress-faithful found smong the faithless-who had the courage, the rectitude and the sense of honor to vote against e Kansas-Nebraska fraud and perfidy; and to him surely, if to any Southern man, we may confidently look for that leadership in setting aside this fraudulent procedure, and in restoring matters to their old position, which our Northern Hunts so modestly assign to the Hunts of the South.

It is in vain, however, that our Northern Hunts stand thus calling to their namesakes of the South 'You go first!" In vain do they expect from these Southern champions a degree of pluck which they feel to be wanting in themselves. Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, speaking for himself, begs leave to decline this perilous and bootless post of distinction ; and if he declines what other Southern man can be expected to slip into his place? Mr. Hunt of Louisiana is not the man to flinch at trifles. He prides himself upon being the soul of honor. He has sought the reputation of it-which he at least does not esteem a bubble-even at the pistol's muzzle. But upon this forlorn hope he does not choose to go. Not, we are sure, because his personal coursge or sense of right fail him in this emergency, but because he does not choose to throw away his political life upon a purely desperate enterprise in which he is certain to have no Southern followers.

Here is the view which this Southern champion of the rights of the North, this bravest of the Southern braves, this Whig of the Whigs, this opponent in Congress of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. denouncer of it and voter against it-takes of what is now to be done: "The Nebraska and Kansas act had been the law of

"The Nebraska and Kansas act had been the law of the land for over a year; in virtue of its provision slaveholders had taken their slaves in the Territory, expecting to be protected in their rights, and relying upon the noninterference of Congress with the rights vested on its faith. This view against the restoration of the Compromise be regarded as entitled to consideration. He was also opposed to the further agitation of the Slavery question; and the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition would most assuredly inflame the minds of the South to the highest degree. In his opinion, the restoration of the Compromise by the next Congress was an impossibility; he therefore deprecated all agitation at the North, and any attempt to effect such an object as vain and useless, and he told our Northern brethren to wait wisely and patriotically for the moment, when by the happy fortune of the republic, the injustice of bad faith will be repaired by the operation of the law of nature and the interests of the people of the Territories." The two Hunts agree, it would seem, not only

as to the character of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but in deprecating all agitation at the North Thus far their views are perfectly coincident. But here a separation takes place. Our New-York Hunt, with all the confidence of an ardent girl of sixteen in the promises of an old roue, refers us to the magnanimity, the good faith, the sense of honor, of the Southern Whige; to which Mr. Louisians Hunt, responds by coolly referring us in his turn to the "operation of the "law of nature!"

Under such circumstances, nothing would

erm to remain except to take Mr. Louisians opinion between them as to this matter is per-Hunt at his word. The first "law of nature" is the law of relf-defense. As the South does not choose to be bound by bargains aut compromises of its own making, nothing now remains but for us of the North, who, as it happens, are the stronger party, to take the matter in hand. and, without any regard to repudiated compremises, to arrange the whole matter according to the dictates of justice, reason and sound policy. Mr. Hunt of Louis and is of opinion that the operation of the law of heture" will keep Kansse from becoming a Siste State. We are ourselves entirely of that opinion, especially if the "operation of nature" be gently assisted by some tonic and evacuent medicines now in the process of exhibition. Already here at the North these medicines are beginning to work, and we trust may soon be felt at Washington, with all the effect of a potent dose of rhabarb. There are doubtless a number of delicate persons to whem this course of medicine, and the temporary effects produced by it, may produce some qualms; but we see no other possible way in which the body politic can be purged of its peccant humors, and "nature" restored to its full and free operation. FALL OF THE MALAKOFF. In 1823-4, when the Spanisrds had just wrested their liberties from the treacherous Ferdinand VIII, and were about to be invaded by a French srmy, a Paris Liberal journal was

seized for containing a poem which (as ear memory serves) ran nearly thus:

A Spaniard to a Freechman cried, ('I'was from a Pyrenean brow.) " Where is your country's glory now?" He checked his tale of days gone by,
Of victiries won but now torgot:
"There is but one true victory;
"Tu to be free, and you are not?"

-There is great rejoicing at present throughout France, England and their dependencies over the so-called Fall of Sevastopol and its anticipated consequences; but we do not perceive either in the event or among these sanguine anticipations aught over which the French or English PEOPLE have good reason to exuit.

For instance-We do not hear that the incubus of Aristoeratic and Oligarchie rule is lik-ly to be lifted thereby from the breasts of the British Mi tions. On the contrary, it seems likely that their prestige will be strengthened and their sway prolonged by the late auccesses at Sevastopol-that the number of tax-consumers will be augmented and the slight check upon them possessed by the tax-earners weakened.

Nor do we hear that the Imperial Despetism which crushes Free Speech and Freedom of Action in France is to be shaken by these advantages. On the contrary, we presume workmen will still be sent to prison for months in Prance for avowing themselves Republicans or for combising in a peaceful demand of wages half so high as are paid for similar labor in this country, while no thought, no word, displeasing to Napoleonic Autocracy can be breathed without subjecting the utterer to pecuniary ruin if not to lifelong imprisonment. There are more perverse and stupid desp tisms than that of Louis Bonaparte, but certainly none more absolute, none more jealous, none more pervading. And this the storming of the Malakoff is not likely to mitigate.

Nor is the captivity of the Roman people, under the pressure of French bayonets, to be ended by this triumph. Italy, Hangary, Poland, Germany, will still wear the fetters which they have clanked such weary years already. Spain must pursue her career of Reform timidly and fitfully, braving the Pope, but trembling at the power of Louis Napoleon. In short, the shackles of the European Millions are no wise broken-nay, they are everywhere strengthened -by this Allied triumph at Sevastopel. Then why should Republicans rejoice over it?

## A GREAT JOY.

The joy which filled the heart of England at the death of the Emperor Nicholas, seems to bave found still greater fullness at the destruction of that city which has so long resisted the combined forces of France and England, and which has finally perished by the hands of its own defenders.

Here the news has sold a good many newspaper sheets, but has woke no great tumult is men's veins. They had of late begun to weary of the whole business; and now when the word came, the appetite was lost from the long postponemen of the meal. Not so, however, Mr. Bull, who is quite boisterous in his mirth. Flags are pictured as floating and guns booming in every direction, and the air is full of cheers from strong lungs, and the laughter of bells, and the voices of great joyousness. London, usually dull and dreary at this season, when her statesmen and fops are by the sea or in the stubble, is represented as drunk with enthusiasm, and as having, in her intoxication, run up alongside the flag of France and England a rag to represent poor Turkey. Manchester, too, where calm and cotton most prevail, and the Peace Society makes its principal dwelling, has been forgetting ber staidness, and putting on bright things and going forth to take her share in the great holiday. Indeed it would be impossible to run through all the places, great and small, which have been illuminating and ringing and shouting and firing and fuming and feasting over the fall of Sevastopol. Perhaps the queerest festure of all is the enthusiasm in Ireland, which all the papers agree, even surpassed in intensity, what was felt in England. Tamberlik was stopped in the second act of the opera of Il Trotatore, by bursts of cheers for the victories of England. Without desiring to be inquisitive or to question too closely the consistency of a country which holds in such scorn that vulgar virtue, one might really desire to know how to reconcile all this enthusiasm with the burn-

England herself? The worth of mushroom popular favor, in lands where ignorance is a necessity, is exhibited too in these rejoicings in the abundant share of applause bestowed on that ex-loafer, Louis Napoleon, whose name was some short time since the signal for execration. In nearly all the places of public rejoicing his name kept

ing vows of hatred to England, and the decis-

rations that her difficulty was Erin's oppor-

tunity, which have so often sprung in glowing

perieds from eloquent Irish lips. What are we to

understand by the reputed intention of a num-

ber of our Brish-bozn citizens to go upon a pirat-

ical adventure to wrest their nation from the

dominion of England, when that nation is ex-

ulting over the victories of England more than